

Helix (Plectopylis) minor, n. sp.

Locality. Darjiling hills.

Shell sinistral, openly umbilicated, discoidal, hirsute. Sculpture coarse, with irregular transverse ribbing, near the apex fine and regular ribbing; colour pale umber, with regularly disposed broadish transverse bars of sienna-brown; spire flat, only the first three whorls slightly rising above the others; suture shallow. Whorls five, subangular on the periphery of the last, which has four distinct rows of short hairs, entire at the point. Aperture oblique, slightly descending; peristome lunate, slightly flattened on the upper outer margin, but very little reflected, the inner margins connected with a distinct ridge on the parietal side.

The parietal vertical lamina is simple, with no distinct horizontal plica below it, as in *macromphalus*; the palatal plicæ are six in front, four behind, the basal one in front thin and longer than the others.

Plectopylis Hanleyi, n. sp.

Sikkim? No history; only one specimen, in the collection of Mr. Sylvanus Hanley.

Shell sinistral, depressedly conoid, openly umbilicated, probably hirsute when young. Sculpture coarse, irregular, transverse ridges. Colour uniform ochraceous. Spire conoidal; apex blunt, smooth. Suture well marked. Whorls six, close-wound, convex. Aperture semicircular, diagonal; peristome somewhat thickened, white, with a thin callus on the parietal margin, not to the extent of a ridge.

Size—major diam. 5·5, minor diam. 5·0, alt. 3·0 millims.

Parietal vertical lamina simple; palatal plicæ in two rows, four long in front, four short behind, and one basal long.

This shell is very distinct; it has somewhat the form of *P. plectostoma*, but is not so angular on the periphery, while the internal plication is quite different, besides being so very much smaller in size.

XX.—On the Occurrence of *Neomenia* (*Solenopus*) in the British Seas. By the Rev. A. M. NORMAN.

THE translation of Koren and Danielssen's paper on *Solenopus*, in the 'Annals' for May, relates to a very remarkable new order of Mollusca. It will be of interest to your readers to learn that the type species has long been known to me as an inhabitant of the British Seas; and though at this moment

I cannot recall to mind with certainty other localities, I have undoubtedly met with it in the Shetland seas. Last year I also dredged it in the neighbourhood of Bergen, Norway, whence also Koren's and Danielssen's specimens came. The genus and species must in justice bear the name bestowed upon it by Tullberg, who published an accurate description, illustrated by two plates of figures of the animal and its anatomy, in 1875, at a time when M. Sars had only given the MS. name. The synonymy of the British species will be :—

Subclass OPISTHOBRANCHIATA, Milne-Edwards, 1848.

Order *TELOBRANCHIATA*, Koren and Danielssen.

Genus *NEOMENIA*, Tullberg, 1875.

(= *Solenopus* (Sars, MS.), Koren and Danielssen, 1878.)

1. *Neomenia carinata*, Tullberg.

1868. *Solenopus nitidulus*, M. Sars, Forhand. i Videnskabs-Selsk. Christ. p. 257 (name only, no description).

1875. *Neomenia carinata*, T. Tullberg, "Neomenia, a new Genus of Invertebrate Animals," Bihang til Svenska Vet.-Akad. Handl. Band iii. no. 13, pls. i. & ii.

1877. *Solenopus nitidulus*, Koren & Danielssen, Archiv for Mathematik og Naturvidenskab. Christiania, p. 6, and translated Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 5, vol. iii. p. 324.

Habitat. Norway (Sars, Norman, &c.); Sweden (Lovén); Shetland (Norman).

2. *Neomenia Dalyelli*, Kor. & Dan.

1877. *Solenopus Dalyelli*, Kor. & Dan. l. c. p. 10, and in Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. l. c. p. 327.

? 1853. *Vermiculus crassus*, Dalyell, Powers of the Creator, vol. ii. p. 88, pl. x. fig. 11.

Habitat. Norway (Sars, Koren); North Atlantic, lat. 64° 9' N., long. 6° 6' E. (?), 157 fathoms (Koren); Scotland? (Dalyell).

It will be seen from Koren and Danielssen's paper that they regard this curious animal as a mollusk, though so much differing from previously known mollusks that it could not be included in any of the established orders. It may be interesting if I add here for comparison Tullberg's concluding remarks, after he has previously gone carefully into the anatomy; he says :—

"As regards the systematic position of this curious animal, some few remarks offer themselves; but it seems safer to defer all detailed discussion on this subject until more complete

investigation shall have been made. As elsewhere, embryology will give the best clue to its affinities. At present the type of Mollusca and that of Vermes seem both to claim *Neomenia* as a distant relation, the latter perhaps with more right than the former. *Neomenia*, however, presents considerable deviations from both, in the absence of a radula, in the structure of the alimentary canal and of the nervous system, as also in other respects, as the form of the body and the spines of the skin."

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

March 12, 1879.—Henry Clifton Sorby, Esq., F.R.S.,
President, in the Chair.

The following communications were read:—

1. "On Conodonts from the Chazy and Cincinnati groups of the Cambro-Silurian, and from the Hamilton and Genesee-Shale divisions of the Devonian, in Canada and the United States." By G. Jennings Hinde, Esq., F.G.S.

After a sketch of the bibliography of the subject, the author described the occurrence of Conodonts. In the Chazy beds they are associated with numerous *Leperditie*, some Trilobites, and Gasteropods; in the Cincinnati group with various fossils; and in the Devonian strata principally with fish-remains; but there is no clue to their nature from these associated fossils. They possess the same microscopic lamellar structure as the Russian Conodonts described by Pander. The various affinities exhibited by the fossil Conodonts were discussed; and the author is of opinion that though they most resemble the teeth of Myxinoid fishes, their true zoological relationship is very uncertain. The paper concluded with a classification of the Conodonts from the above deposits.

2. "On Annelid Jaws from the Cambro-Silurian, Silurian, and Devonian Formations in Canada, and from the Lower Carboniferous in Scotland." By G. Jennings Hinde, Esq., F.G.S.

After referring to the very few recorded instances of the discovery of any portions of the organism of errant Annelids as distinct from their trails and impressions in the rocks, the author noticed the characters of the strata, principally shallow-water deposits, in which the Annelid jaws described by him are imbedded. A description was given of the principal varieties of form and of the structure of the jaws. They were classified from their resemblances to existing forms under seven genera, five of which are included in the family Eunicea, one in the family Lycoridea, and one among the Glycera. The author enumerated fifty-five different forms, the greater proportion of which are from the Cincinnati group.